



U.S. Department of Energy
Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management



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Impact of Uranyl Alteration Phases of Spent Fuel on Mobility of Np

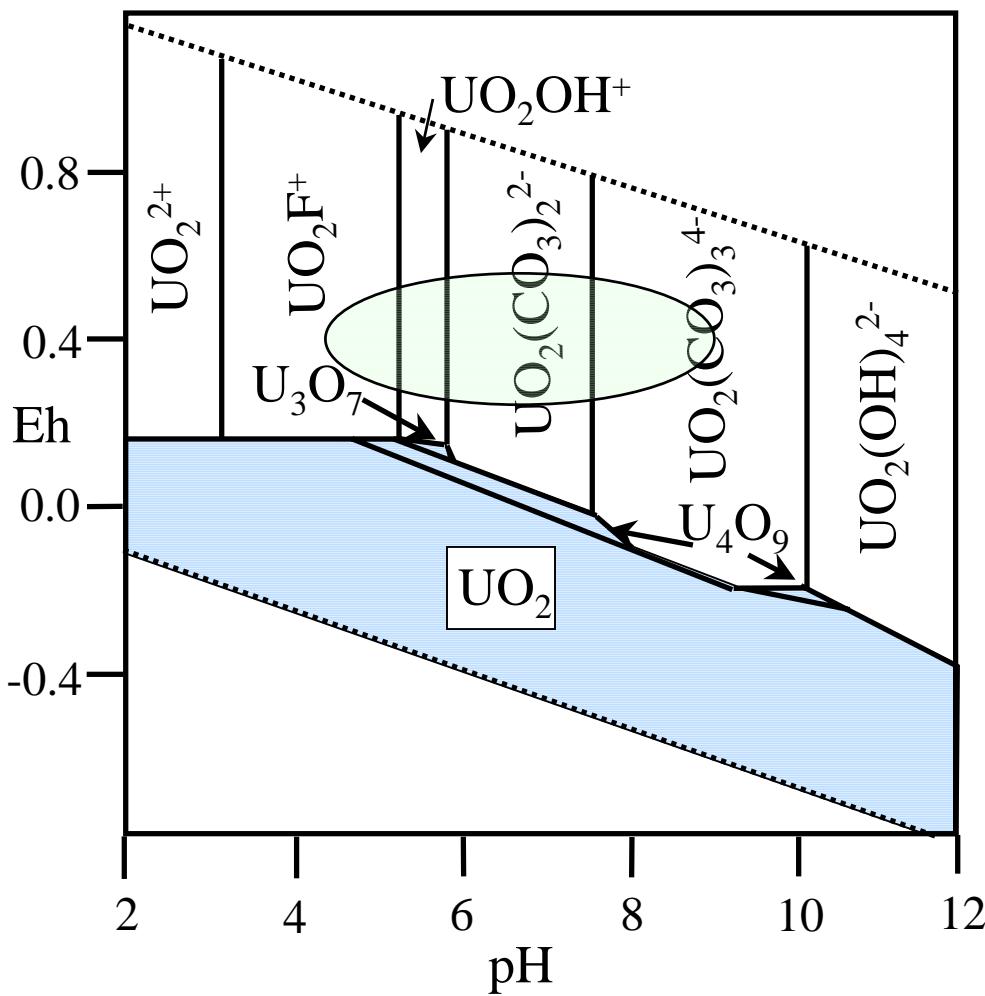
Presented to:
DOE-CEA Technical Exchange Meeting

Presented by:
Peter C. Burns
Professor, University of Notre Dame

Wednesday, February 9, 2005
Las Vegas, Nevada

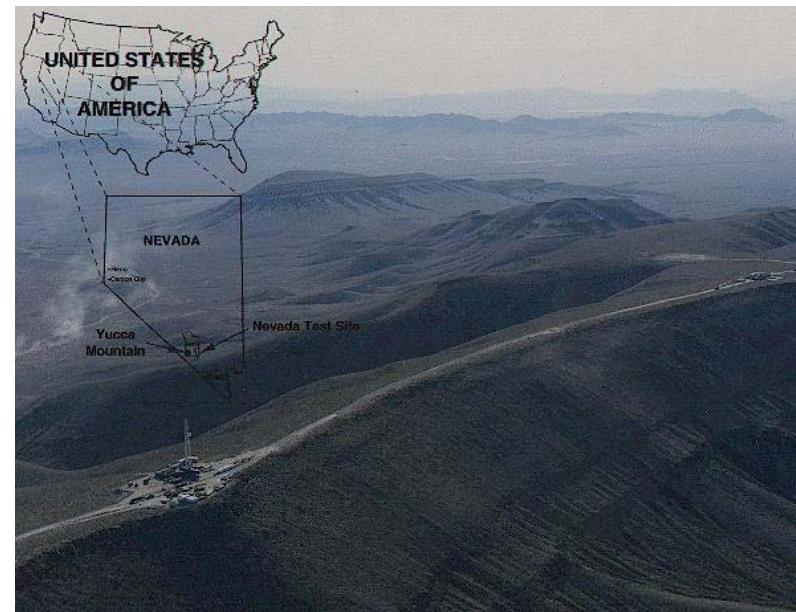
Oxidation of Spent Nuclear Fuel

Johnson & Werme (1994)

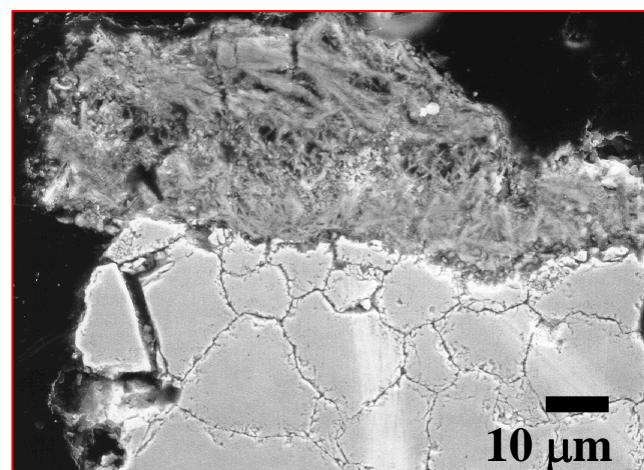
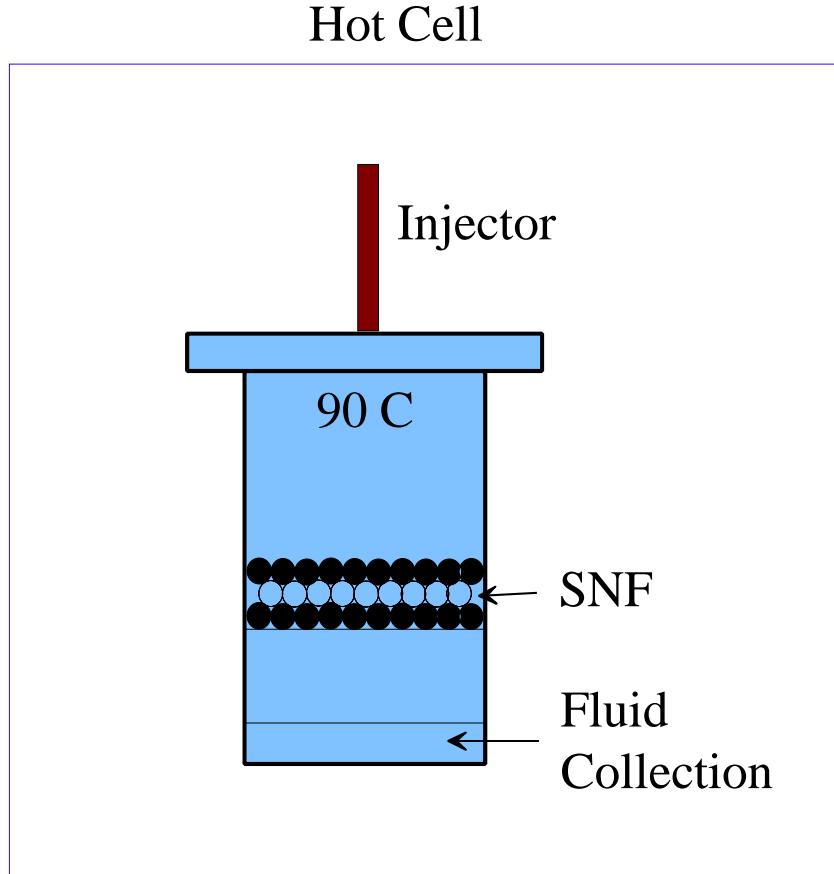


For uranium in synthetic groundwater at 25°C

Yucca Mountain



Laboratory Studies: Argonne National Labs

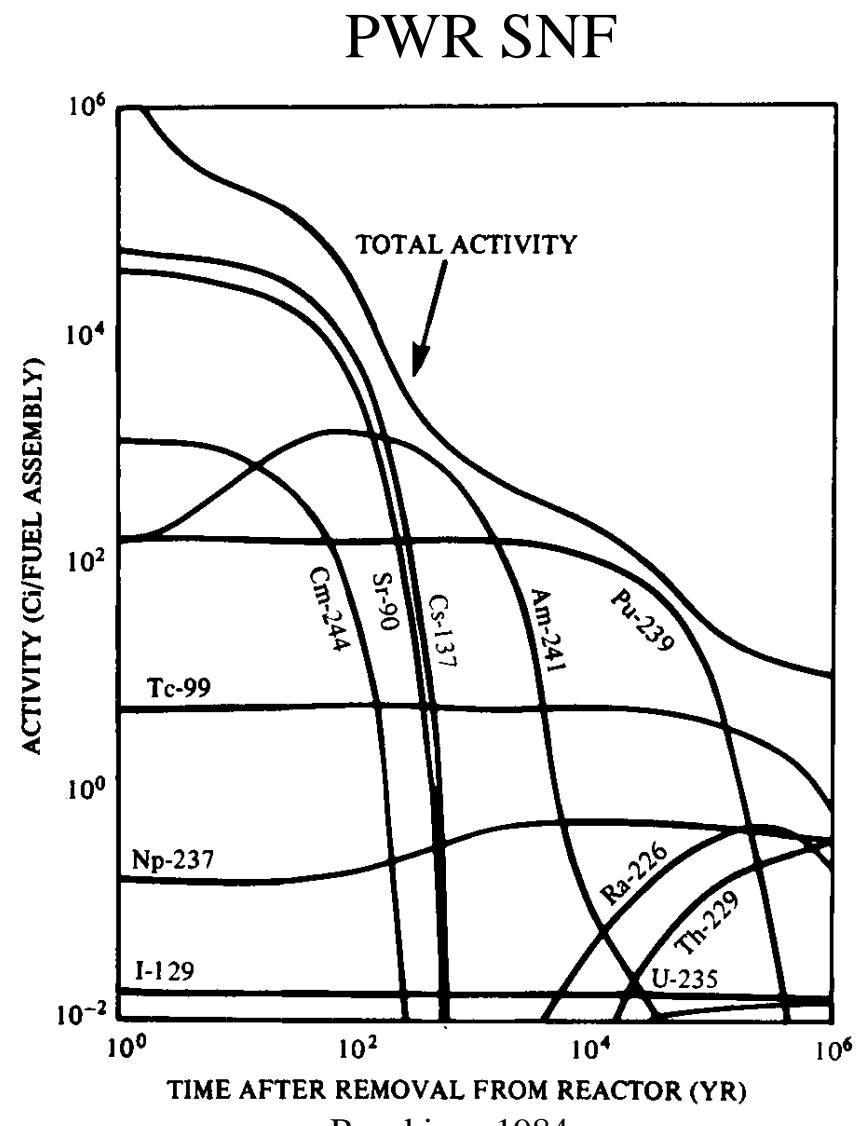
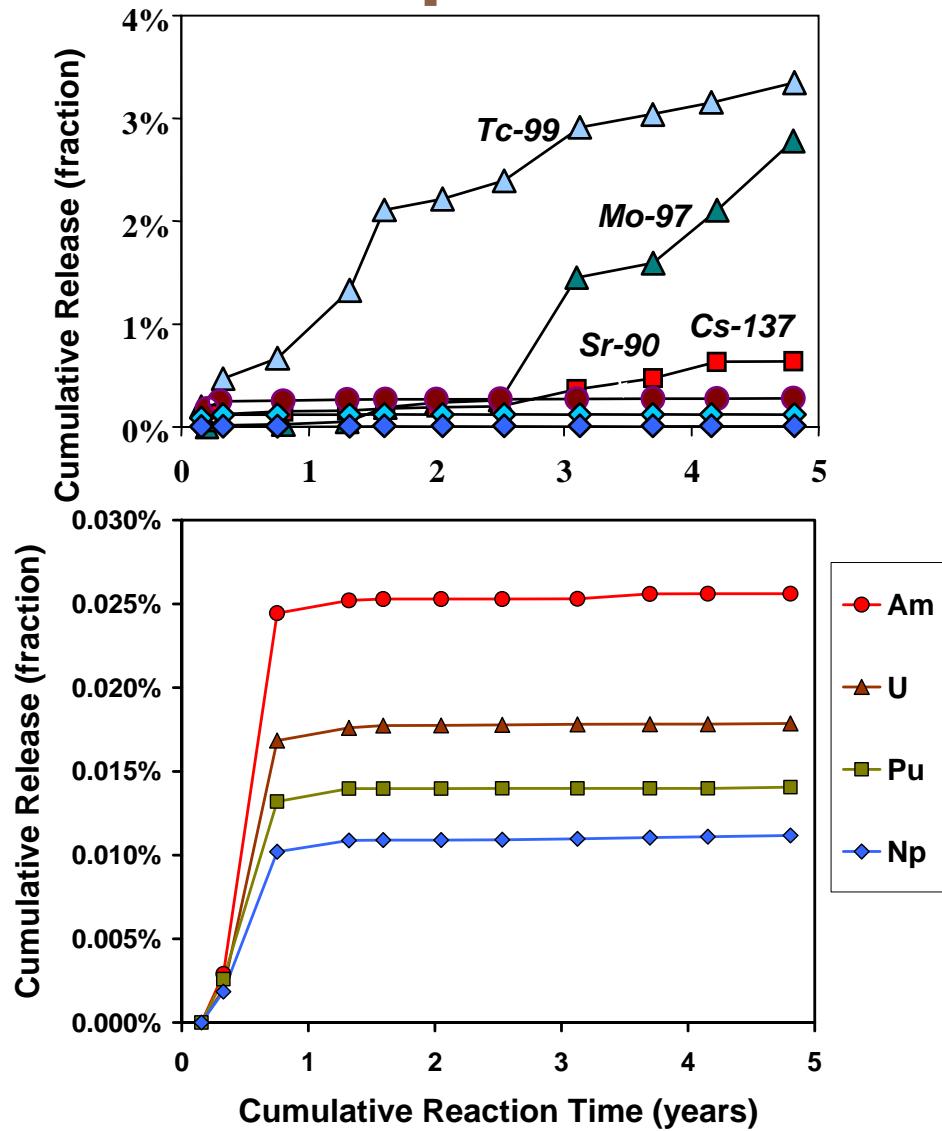


Finn, Hoh, Wolf, Slater & Bates (1996): JNM
Buck, Wronkiewicz, Finn & Bates (1997): JNM
Finch, Buck, Finn & Bates (1999): MRS Proc.

Boltwoodite: $(K,Na)[(UO_2)(SiO_3OH)](H_2O)_{1.5}$
Uranophane: $Ca[(UO_2)(SiO_3OH)]_2(H_2O)_5$



Neptunium at Yucca Mountain



Provided by Robert Finch



Paragenesis of Uranyl Minerals: Spent Fuel



Schoepite, Becquerelite, Compreignacite

Soddyite

Uranophane, Sklodowskite, Boltwoodite

Na Boltwoodite

100 200 300 400 500

Time (weeks)

Wronkiewicz, Bates, Gerding, Veleckis & Tani (1992): JNM

Wronkiewicz, Bates, Wolf, & Buck (1996): JNM

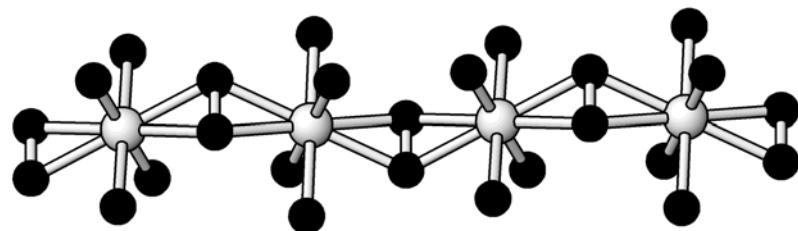
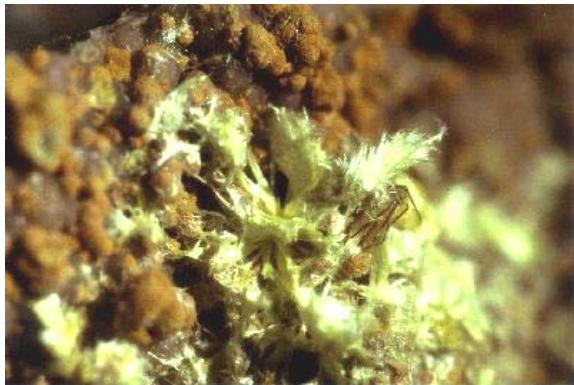
Finch, Buck, Finn, Bates (1999): MRS Proc.



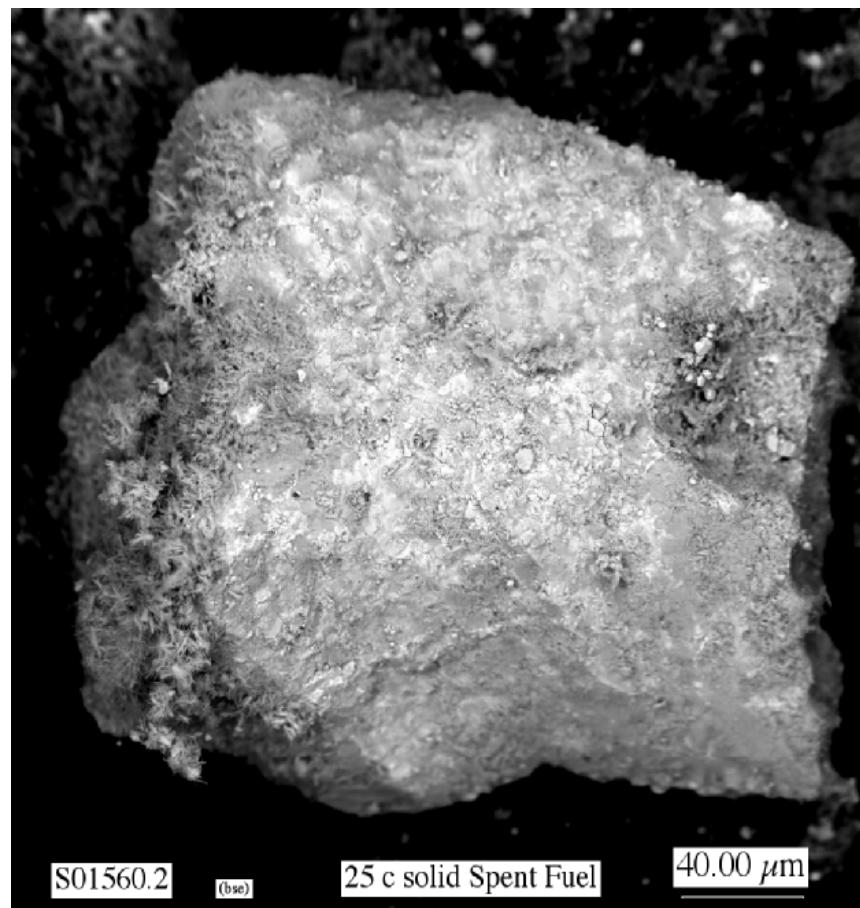
Uranyl Peroxides

Studtite: $\text{UO}_2\text{O}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4$

Metastudtite: $\text{UO}_2\text{O}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$



Burns & Hughes (2003): *Am. Mineral.*

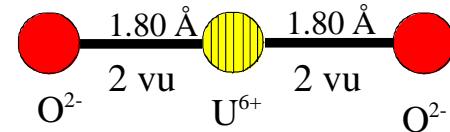


McNamara et al. 2002



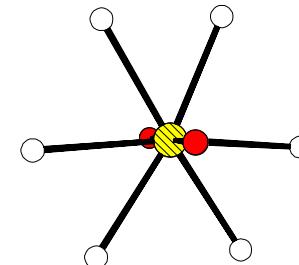
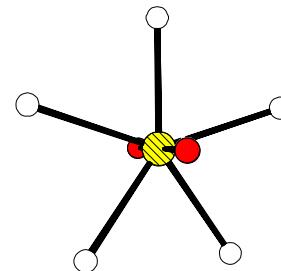
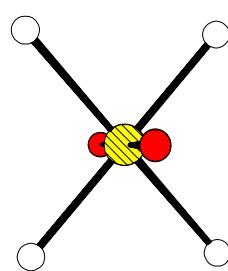
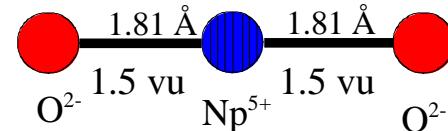
Np⁵⁺ Crystal Chemistry

(U⁶⁺O₂)²⁺ Uranyl Ion



Np-237
 $t^{1/2} = 2,140,000$

(Np⁵⁺O₂)⁺ Neptunyl Ion



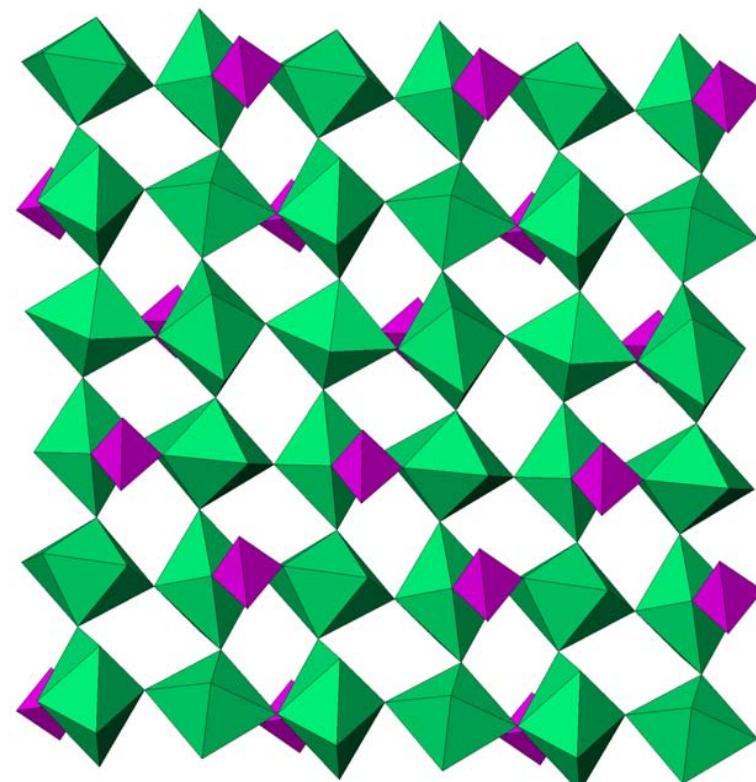
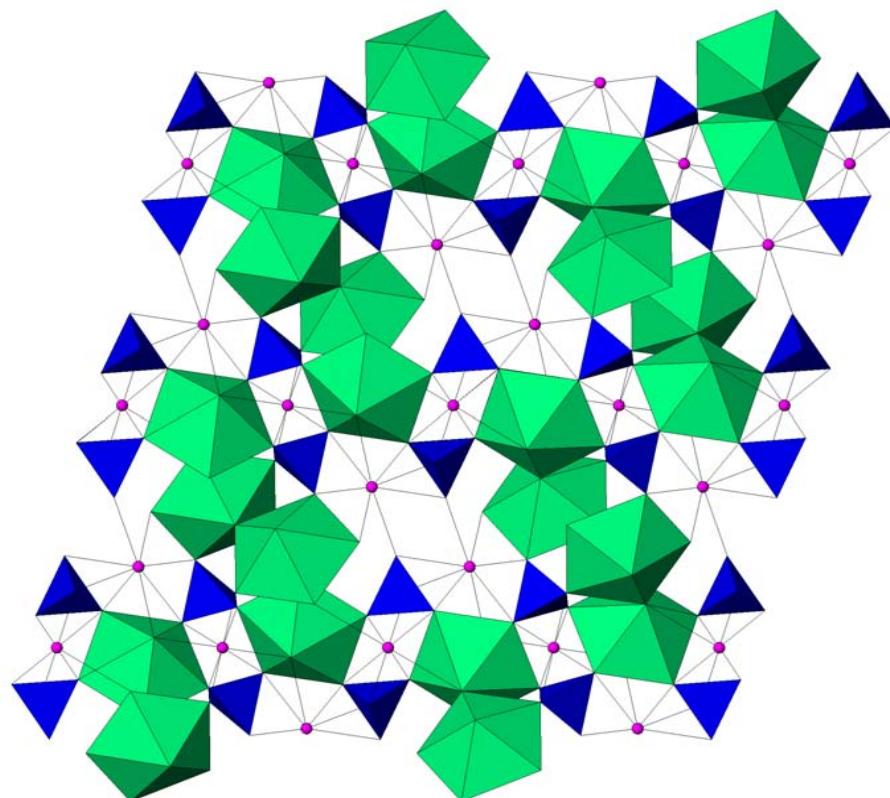
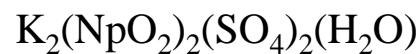
Uranyl 2.26
Neptunyl 2.39

2.34 2.45 2.46 Å
2.45 2.56 Å

Burns et al. (1997): Journal of Nuclear Materials



Np⁵⁺ Crystal Chemistry



Unpublished



Studies of Incorporation of Np⁵⁺

Some Phases Important for Repository Performance

Na-compreignacite: $\text{Na}_2[(\text{UO}_2)_3\text{O}_2(\text{OH})_3]_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_7$

Uranophane: $\text{Ca}[(\text{UO}_2)(\text{SiO}_3\text{OH})]_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_5$

Meta-schoepite: $\text{UO}_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$

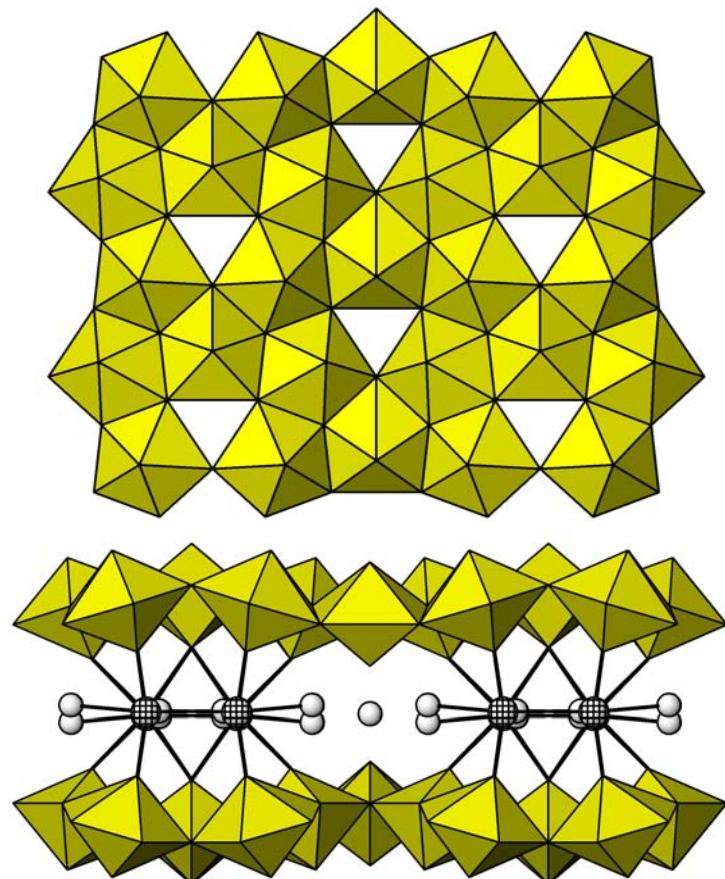
$\beta\text{-UO}_2(\text{OH})_2$

Soddyite: $(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{SiO}_4)(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$

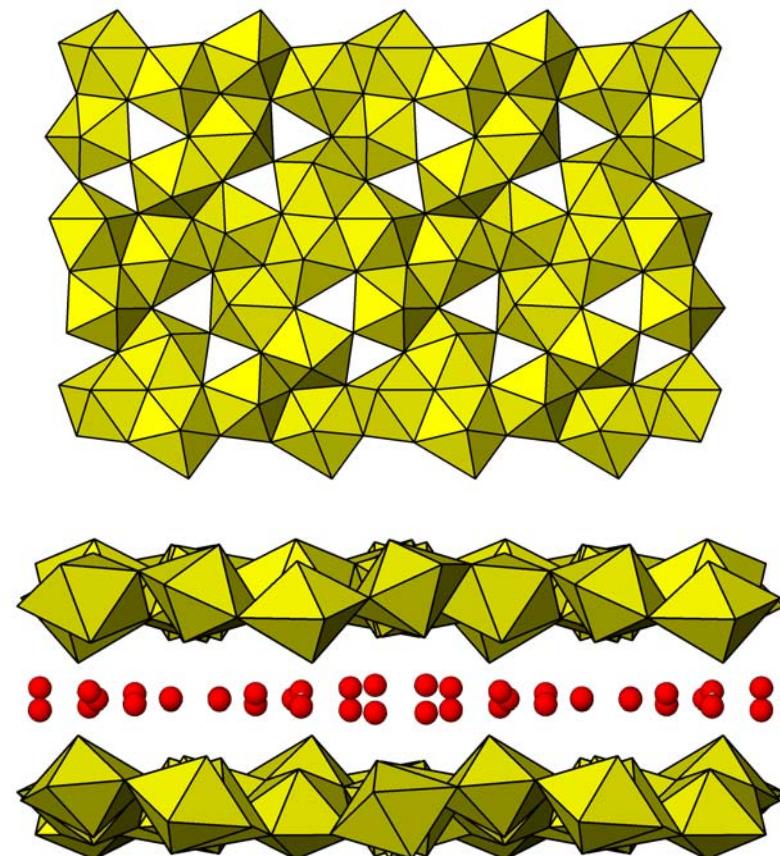


Studies of Incorporation of Np⁵⁺

Na-compreignacite

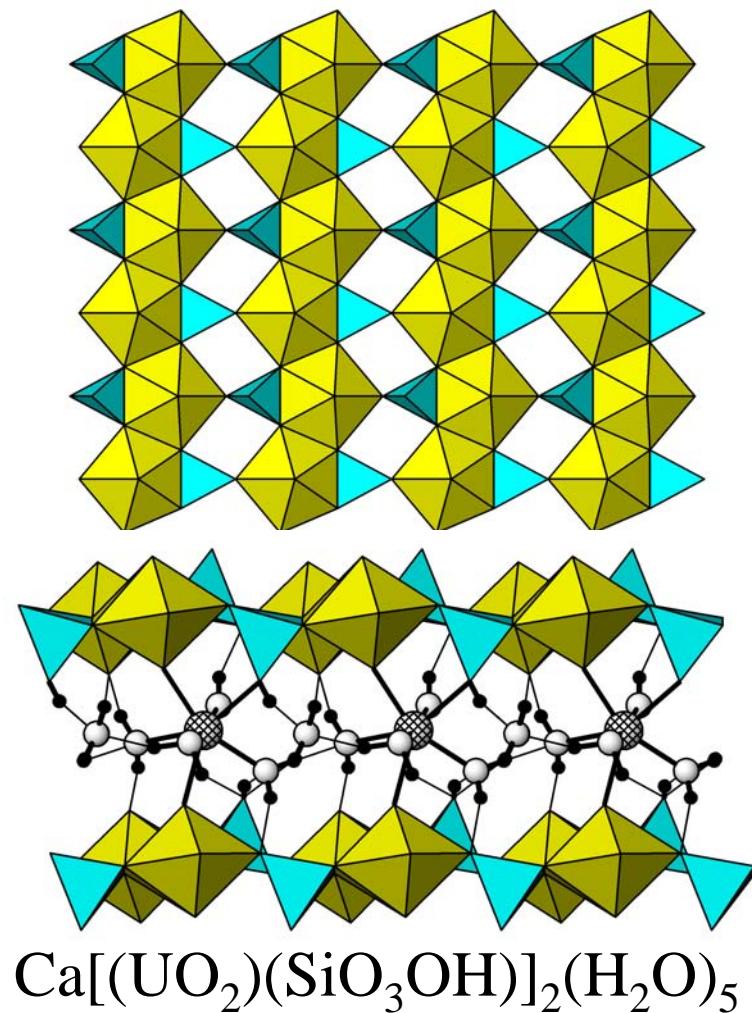


Meta-schoepite

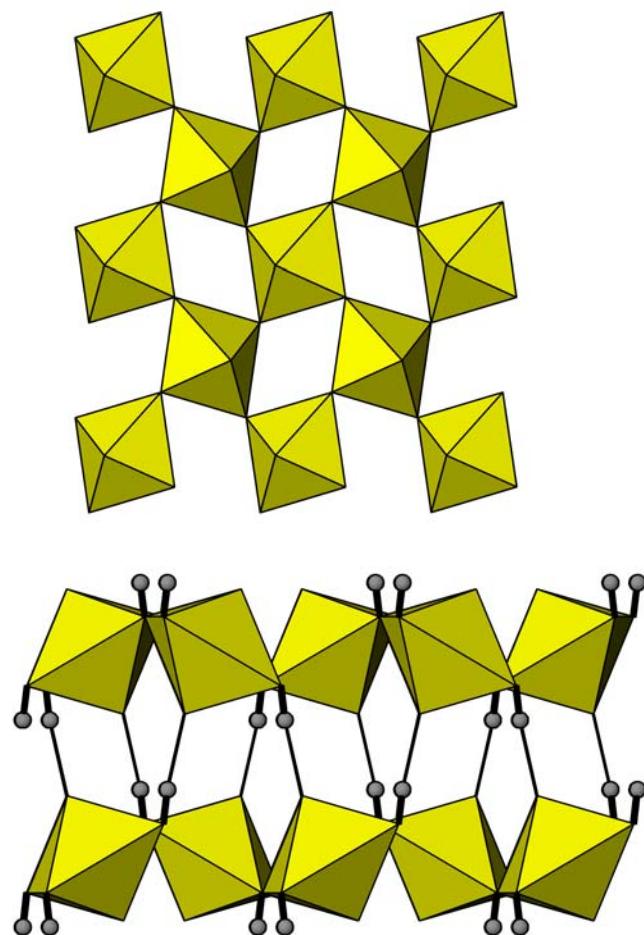


Studies of Incorporation of Np⁵⁺

Uranophane

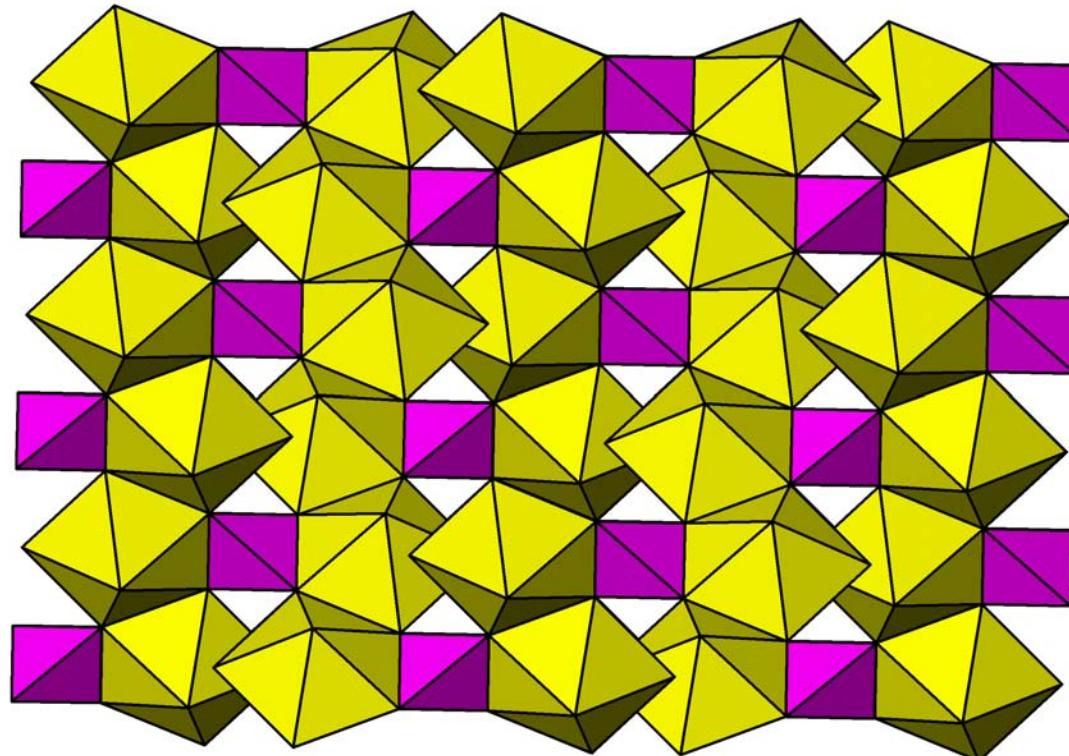


$\beta\text{-UO}_2(\text{OH})_2$



Studies of Incorporation of Np⁵⁺

Soddyite



Studies of Incorporation of Np⁵⁺

- *Synthesis in presence of ppm-levels of Np⁵⁺*
- *Washed in boiling water and 0.5 M acetic acid*
- *Characterization by powder XRD*
- *Analyses using ICP-AES and ICP-MS*



Na-compreignacite: pH = 5.2-5.7, T = 100°C, 24h

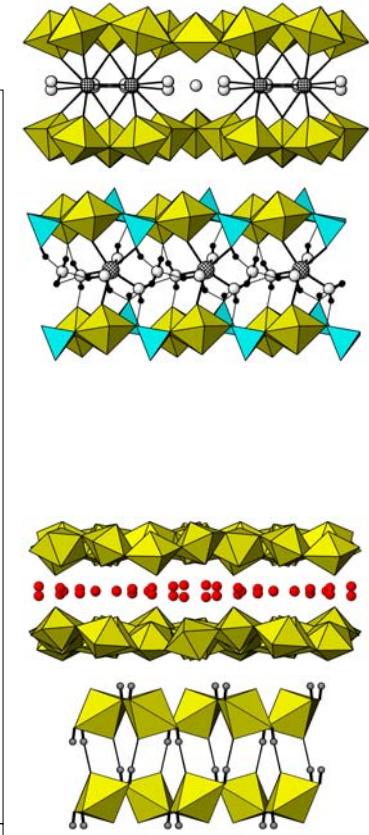
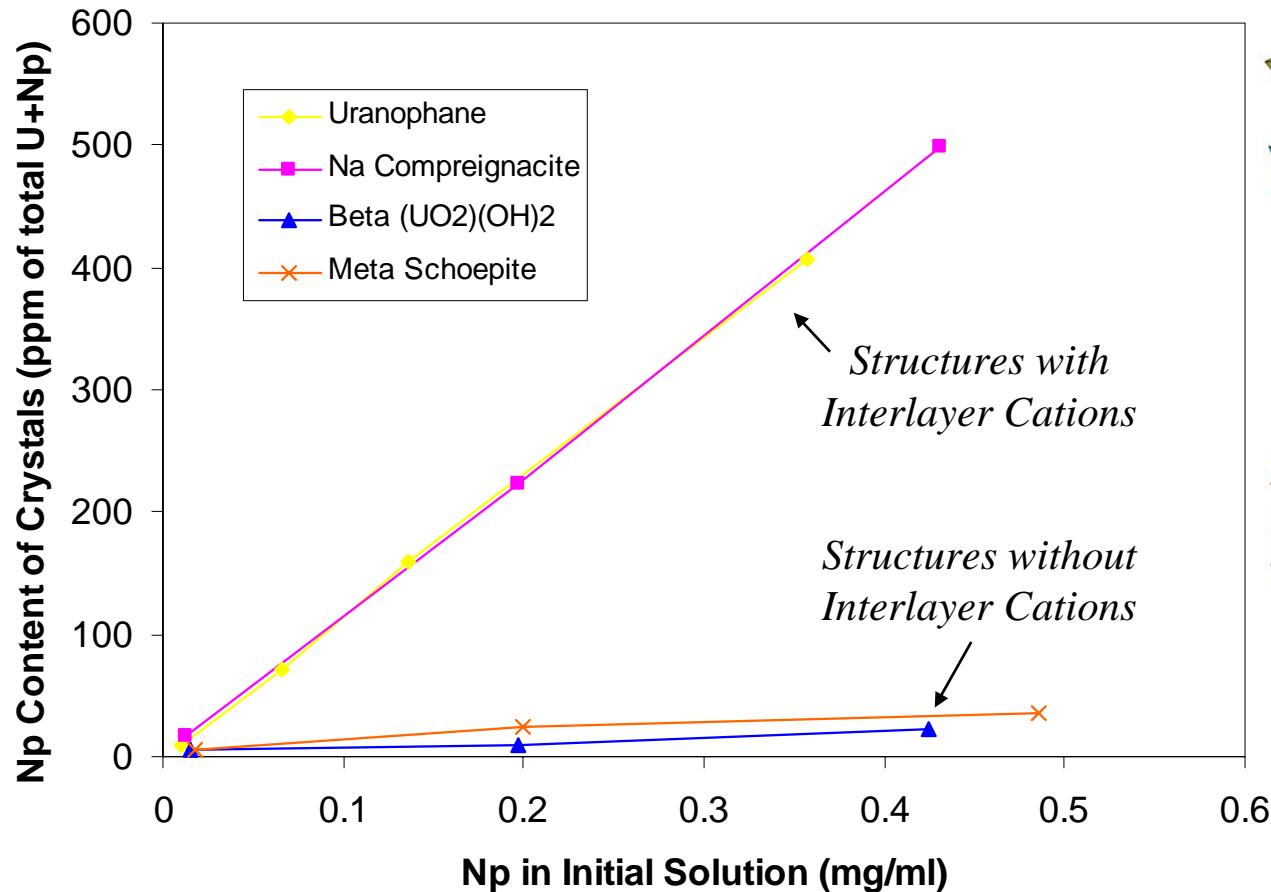
Uranophane: pH = 5.4, T = 100°C, 24h

β -(UO₂(OH)₂): pH = 4.2-4.4, T = 100°C, 24h

Metaschoepite: pH = 4.0-4.2, T = 75°C, 24h



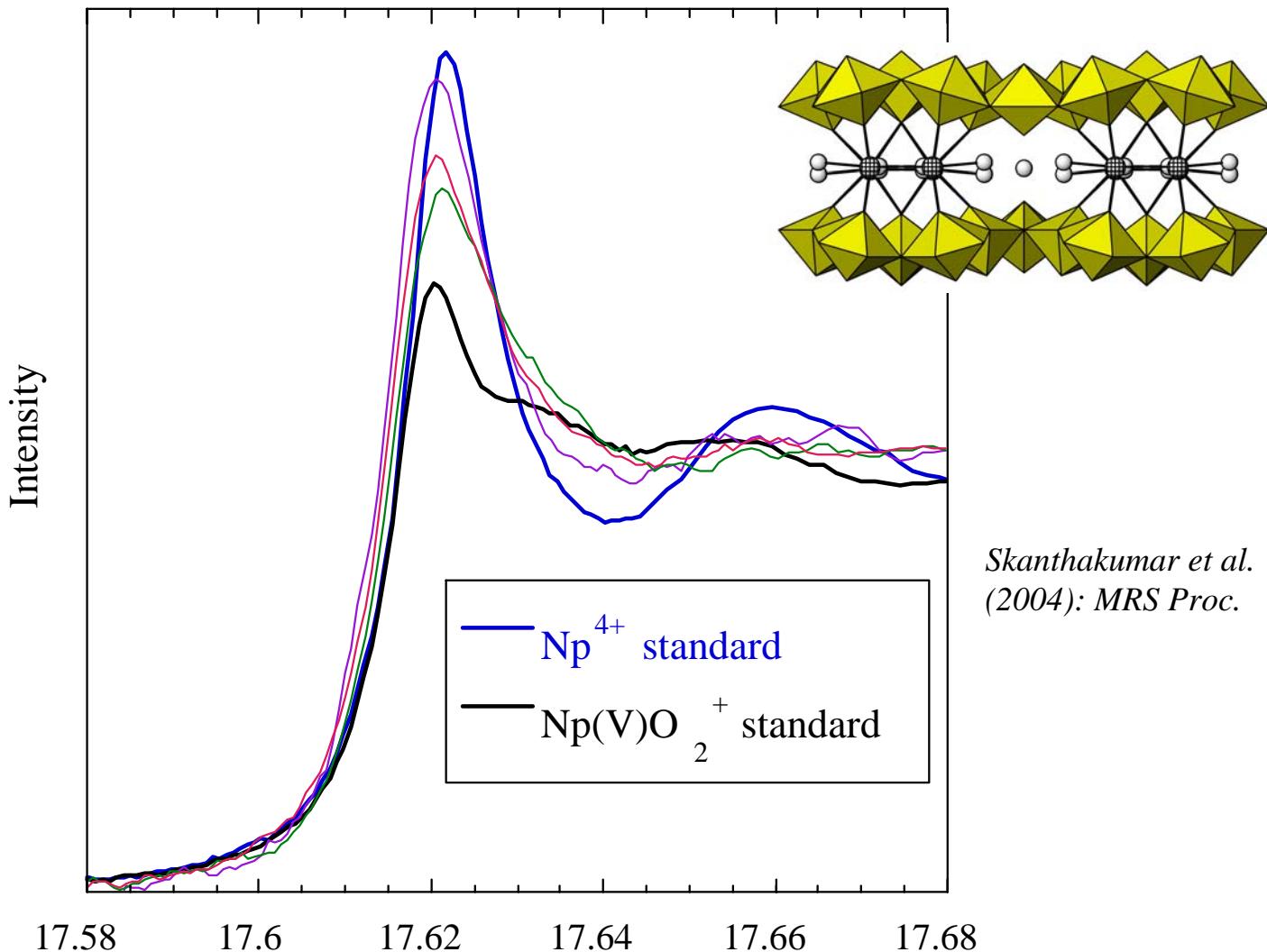
Incorporation of Np⁵⁺: Function of Concentration



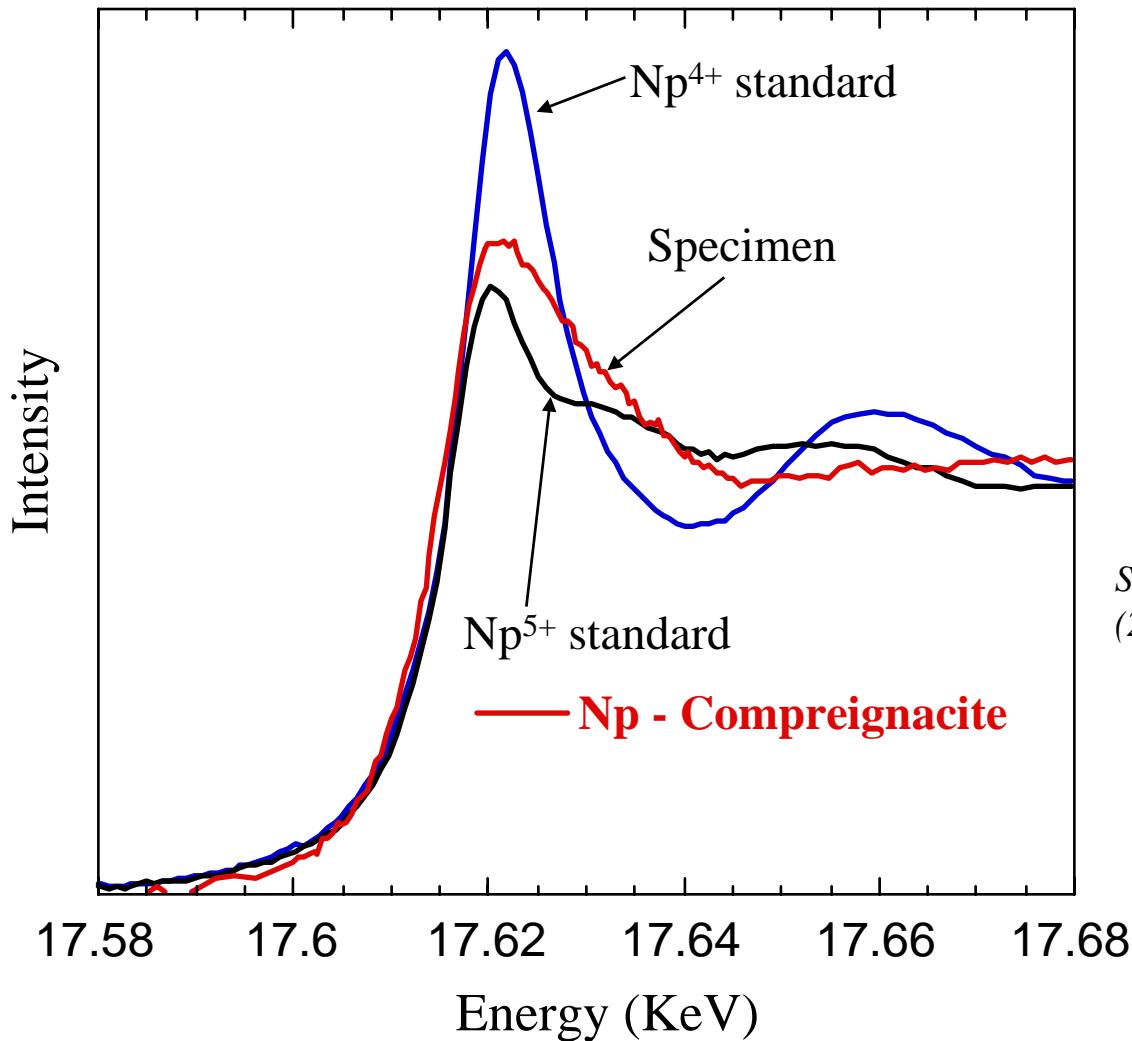
Burns et al. (2004): *Radiochimica Acta*



Np XANES: Na-compreignacite (400 ppm)



Np XANES: Na-compreignacite (400 ppm)

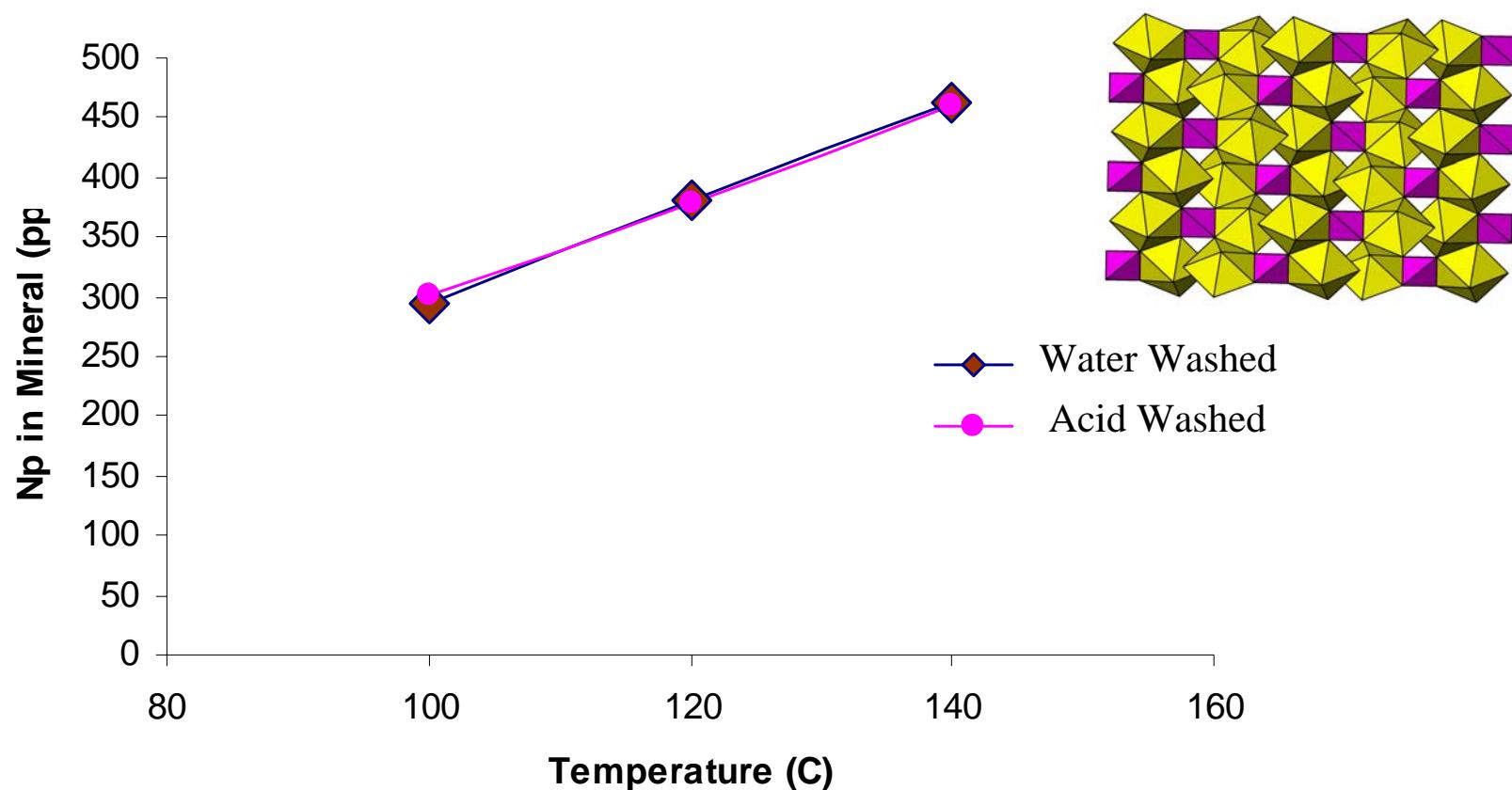


Skanthakumar et al.
(2004): MRS Proc.



Np⁵⁺ Incorporation in Soddyite: Temperature Variation

Soddyite: pH = 4, t = 24h, 160-180 ppm Np⁵⁺ in mother solution



Unpublished



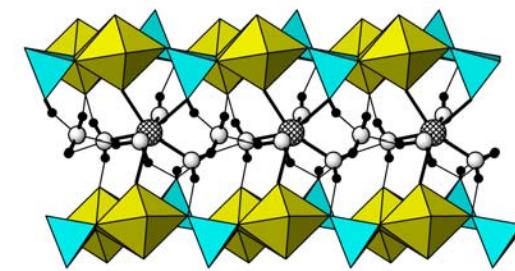
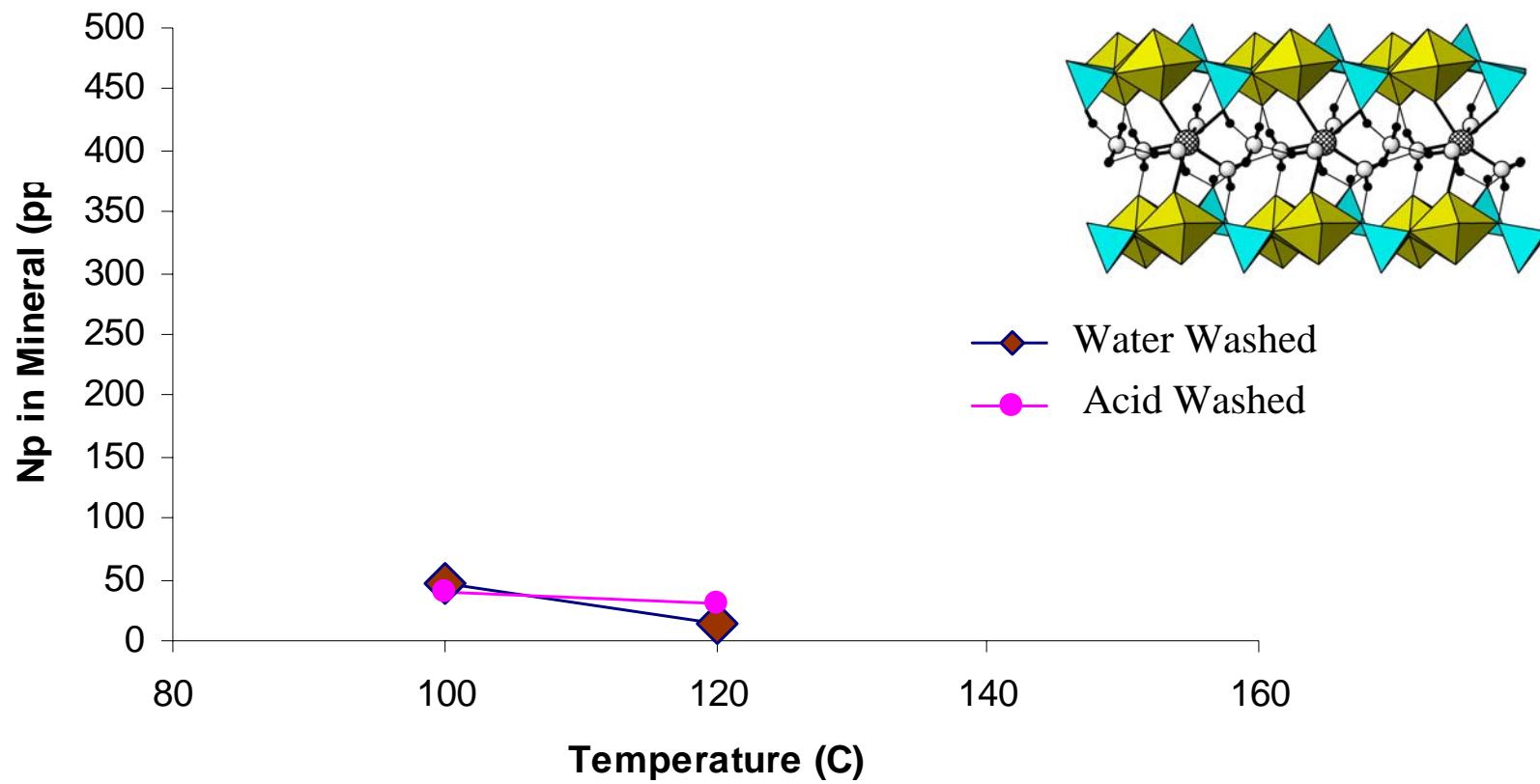
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Np⁵⁺ Incorporation in Uranophane: Temperature Variation

Uranophane: pH = 4, t = 24h, 160-180 ppm Np⁵⁺ in mother solution



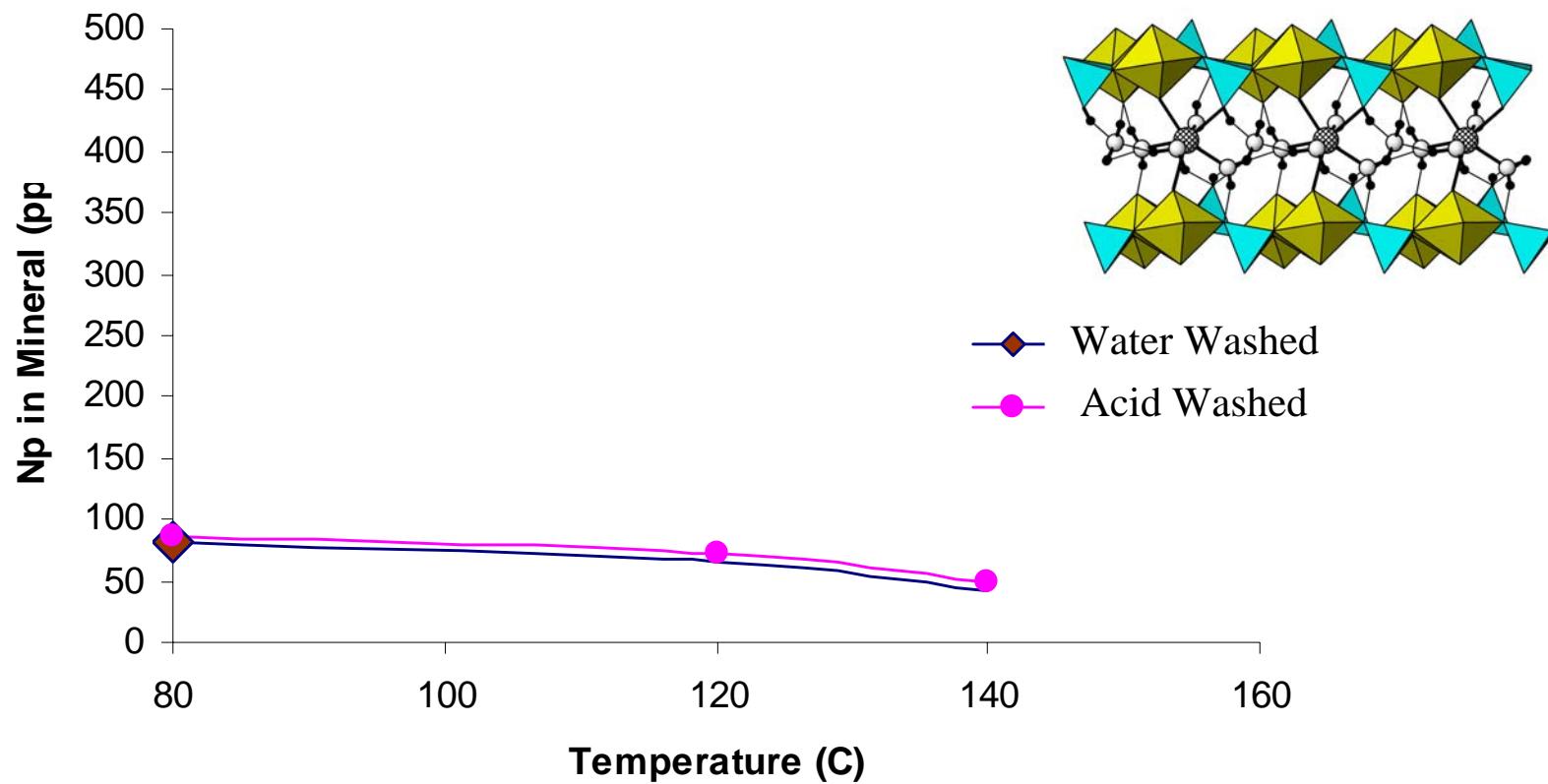
Water Washed
Acid Washed

Unpublished



Np⁵⁺ Incorporation in Uranophane: Temperature Variation

Uranophane: pH = 5, t = 24h, 160-180 ppm Np⁵⁺ in mother solution

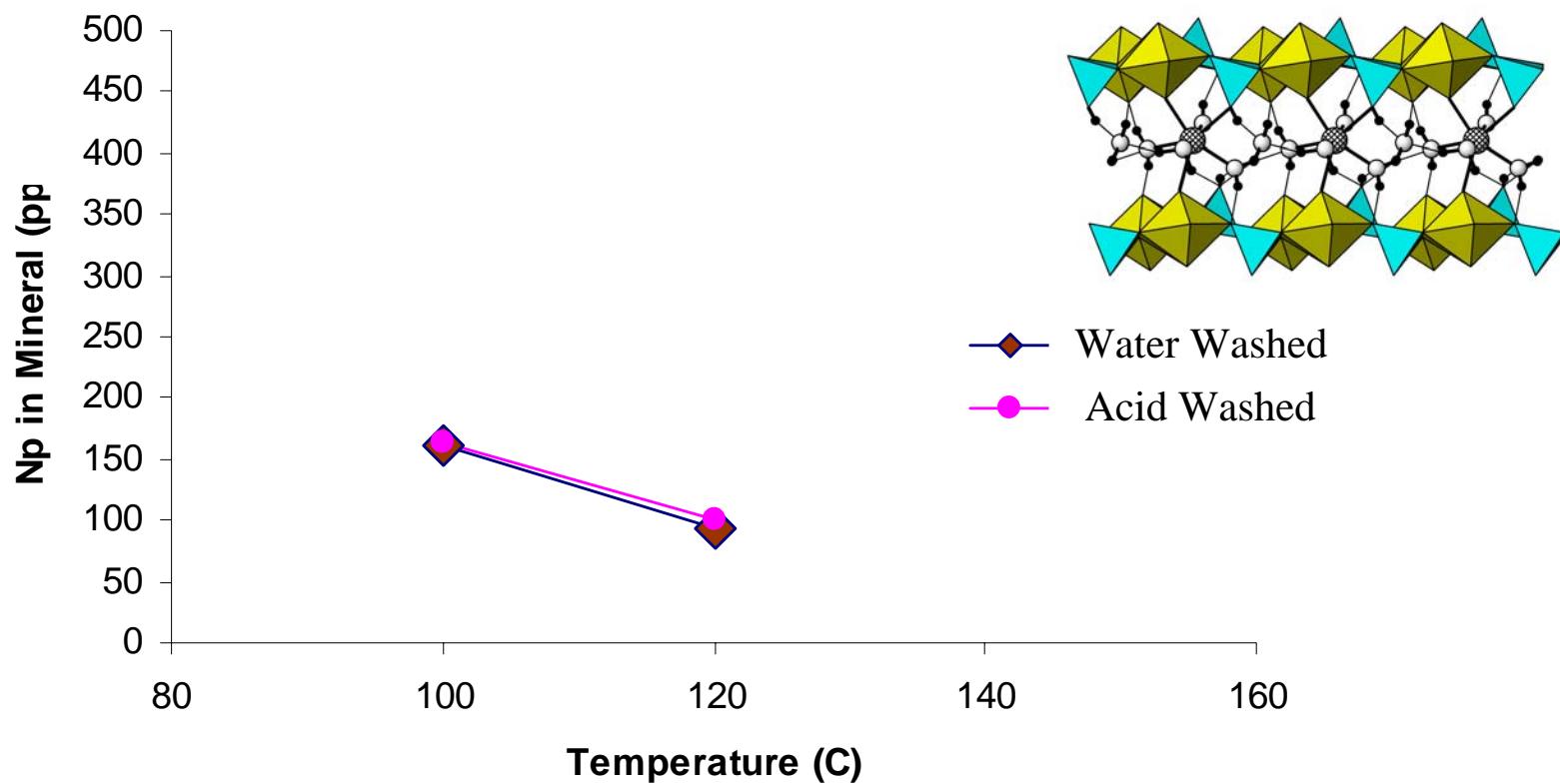


Unpublished



Np⁵⁺ Incorporation in Uranophane: Temperature Variation

Uranophane: pH = 6, t = 24h, 160-180 ppm Np⁵⁺ in mother solution



Unpublished

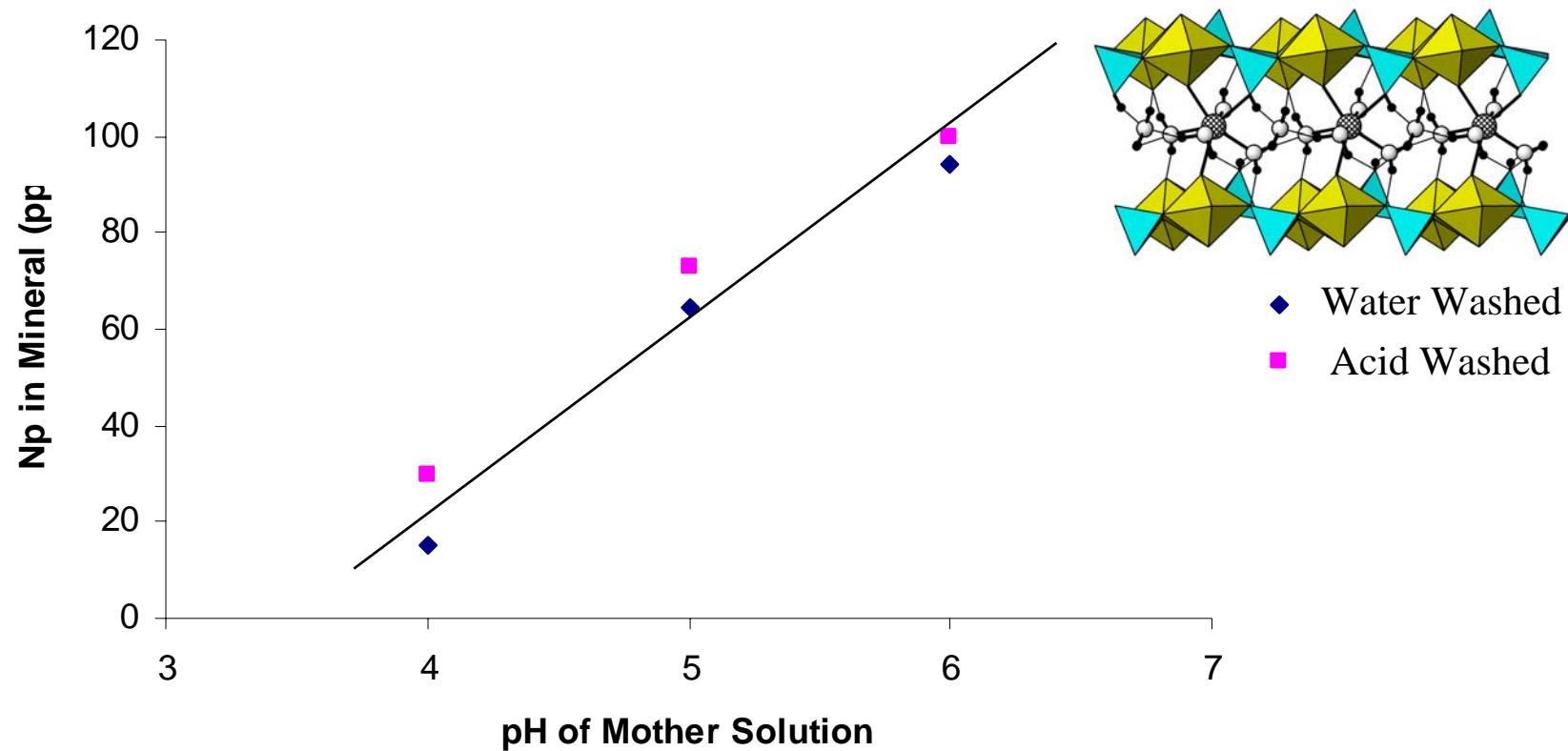


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Np⁵⁺ Incorporation in Uranophane: Temperature Variation

Uranophane: T = 120C, t = 24h, 160-180 ppm Np⁵⁺ in solution



Unpublished



Summary

- Uranyl minerals are likely to form as products of alteration of SNF in Yucca Mountain
- Uranyl minerals are likely to impact the future mobility of key radionuclides in Yucca Mountain
 - Np^{5+} has been incorporated into powders of synthetic uranophane, Na-compreignacite and soddyite
 - There is a significant temperature and pH dependence of incorporation of Np^{5+} in powders of synthetic uranophane and soddyite
 - ◆ Soddyite: increases with temperature
 - ◆ Uranophane: decreases with temperature
 - ◆ Uranophane: increases with pH

